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PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ON THE BASIS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 44/228 AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT OTHER RELEVANT GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS: CROSS-SECTORAL ISSUES

ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES (Including prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous wastes) 1/

(Section II, Chapter 12 of Agenda 21)

Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference

INTRODUCTION

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretary-General of the Conference in response to decision 3/23 of the Preparatory Committee taken at its third session as set out in document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.21/Rev.1. It is based on guidance provided by the Preparatory Committee on the structure of Agenda 21, as contained in A/CONF.151/PC/L 49*. All texts taken verbatim from PrepCom III document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.19/Rev.1, are inserted between double asterisks (** < > **) with reference to the specific relevant paragraph number. When the text has been modified, the double asterisks have been left out and the words "Derived from" are inserted before the reference to paragraph numbers.

2. Effective control of hazardous wastes generation, storage, treatment, transport, recovery and disposal is of paramount importance for proper health, environmental protection and natural resource management and sustainable development.

3. The problem of hazardous waste management involves both the waste generated today and the uncontrolled disposal of years ago. Prevention pays, but it requires knowledge, experienced people, facilities, money, technical and scientific capacities.

4. The need for the development of an international strategy for the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste was, therefore, stressed at the first meeting of UNCED Preparatory Committee giving priority to waste reduction at the source and aiming, inter alia, at self sufficiency and taking into account the needs of the developing countries. Increased cooperation should be encouraged between relevant United Nations agencies, such as UNEP, FAO, WHO and UNIDO. An ad hoc meeting of government designated experts now called in December 1991 by the Executive Director of UNEP will discuss draft elements of an international strategy and an action programme, including technical guidelines for environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes (The recommendation from this meeting will be summarized in an Addendum to this document).

5. The activities outlined in this document are very closely related to, and have implications for, many of the programme areas described in other chapters, so an overall integrated approach to hazardous waste management is therefore necessary.

Overall objective

6. ** (p. 1) ‹ Within the framework of integrated life cycle management prevent to the extent possible and minimize the generation of hazardous wastes, as well as treat the wastes in ways that they do not cause harm to the environment. › **

Overall targets

7. The overall targets are as follows:

a. (Derived from p. 1 a) ‹ Prevention or minimization of the generation of hazardous wastes, as part of an overall integrated cleaner production approach, elimination or reduction of the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes to a minimum consistent with the environmentally sound and efficient management of those wastes, and self-sufficiency in waste disposal in the country of origin to the extent environmentally sound and efficient. ›

b. ** (p. 1 b-d) ‹ Ratification of the Basel Convention and the expeditious elaboration of related protocols, [especially] the Protocol on liability and compensation, mechanisms and guidelines to facilitate the implementation of the Convention.

c. Ratification and full implementation by the countries concerned of the Bamako Convention and the expeditious elaboration of a protocol on liability and compensation.

d. [Full respect of the aims of the Bamako Convention by all countries.] > **

8. The following major programmes were proposed and discussed at the third session of the Preparatory Committee as options:

a. ** (p. 2) < Promote waste prevention and minimization through "cleaner production" methods, avoiding the use of hazardous substances where substitutes are available, through resource recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct re-use or alternative uses of wastes.

b. Enhance knowledge and information on the economics of prevention and management of hazardous wastes.

c. Increase knowledge about health and environmental impacts of hazardous wastes.

d. Promote and strengthen institutional capacities in prevention, minimization and management of hazardous wastes.

e. Promote and strengthen international cooperation in management of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes, including control and monitoring, consistent with international and regional legal instruments. > **

9. In order to present a more coherent programme and eliminate duplication of activities, the programme areas in paragraphs (b) and (c) above, were merged with programme areas (a) and (d) respectively, after the consultations with experts in the UNCED Working Party on Hazardous Wastes. In so doing, all efforts have been made to reflect wherever possible, and as agreed during PrepCom III, the full texts from programme areas (b) and (c) under the other two programmes as previously mentioned. The revised programme titles now read as follows:

a. Promote waste prevention and minimization through "cleaner production" methods, including, in particular, the avoidance of the use of hazardous substances where substitutes are available, and resource recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct reuse or alternative uses of wastes;

b. Promote and strengthen institutional capacities in hazardous waste management including improving knowledge about health and environmental impacts of hazardous wastes;

c. Promote and strengthen international cooperation in management of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes, including control and monitoring, consistent with international and regional legal instruments.

PROGRAMME AREAS

A. PROMOTE WASTE PREVENTION AND MINIMIZATION THROUGH "CLEANER PRODUCTION" METHODS, INCLUDING, IN PARTICULAR, THE AVOIDANCE OF THE USE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES WHERE SUBSTITUTES ARE AVAILABLE, AND RESOURCE RECOVERY, RECYCLING, RECLAMATION, DIRECT REUSE OR ALTERNATIVE USES OF WASTES

Basis for action

10. (Derived from p. 3 and p. 12) ‹ Human health and environmental quality are being continually degraded by the increasing amount of waste being produced. There are increasing direct and indirect costs to the society and to individual citizens in connection with its generation, handling and disposal. It is, therefore, crucial to enhance the knowledge and information on economics of prevention and management of hazardous wastes, including impact on employment and environmental benefits, in order to ensure that necessary capital investment be made available in development programmes through economic incentives. One of the first priorities in waste management is minimization, as part of a broader approach to change industrial processes and consumer patterns, through pollution prevention and cleaner production strategies. ›

11. ** (p. 4) ‹ Among the most important factors in these strategies is the recovery of wastes into useful material. Technology application, modification and development of new low waste technologies is therefore currently a central focus of waste minimization. › **

Objectives

12. (Derived from p. 5) ‹ The objectives of this programme are to:

a. Reduce the generation of hazardous wastes, to the extent feasible, as part of an integrated cleaner production approach; and,

b. Optimize the use of raw materials by utilizing, where practicable and environmentally sound, the residues from production processes. ›

c. ** (ref. title of original programme area B) ‹ Enhance knowledge and information on the economics of prevention and management of hazardous wastes. › **

13. (Derived from p. 6, chapeau) ‹ To achieve the objectives, and thereby reduce the impact and cost of industrial development, countries which can afford to adopt the requisite technologies without detriment to their development should establish policies including: ›

a. ** (p. 6 a-f) ‹ Integration of cleaner production approaches and waste minimization in all planning, and adoption of specific targets by a target year;

b. Promote the use of regulatory and market mechanisms;

c. Establish an intermediate target for the stabilization of the quantity of hazardous waste generated;

d. Establish longer terms targets for reducing the amount of hazardous waste produced per unit of manufacture;

e. [Establish targets for countries producing banned or severely restricted chemicals (which are potentially hazardous wastes) to phase out such products and intensify research and development for alternatives];

f. Achieving, on a substance by substance basis, a qualitative improvement of waste streams, mainly through activities aimed to reduce hazardous substances in waste streams. › **

g. ** (p. 13) ‹ Facilitate the establishment of cost effective policies and approaches to hazardous waste prevention and management, taking into consideration the state of development of each country. › **

Activities

Management related: 2/

14. The following activities should be undertaken:

a. (Derived from p. 9 a) ‹ Governments (Throughout this document the term "Governments" also refers to the European Community acting in the sphere of its competence) should modify existing standards or specifications for purchases to encourage energy and raw materials savings and to avoid discrimination against recycled materials. ›

b. (Derived from p. 9 b) ‹ Governments, according to their possibilities and with the help of multilateral cooperation, should provide economic or regulatory incentives to stimulate industrial innovation towards cleaner production methods, encouraging industry to invest in preventive and/or recycling technologies so as to ensure equal standards of environmental management to apply to recyclable wastes as well as to other types of wastes, and to encourage waste minimization investments. ›

c. (Derived from p. 9 c and d) ‹ [Developed country Governments should provide a range of incentives to encourage industry to transfer environmentally sound technologies and know-how on clean technologies and low waste production to developing countries on preferential and non-commercial terms, which will bring about changes to sustain innovation. Governments should cooperate with industry to develop guidelines and codes of conduct, leading to cleaner production through sectoral trade industry associations.]

d. Governments, should encourage, industry to treat and dispose of wastes at source, or as close as possible to the source of generation, wherever waste generation is unavoidable. ›

e. ** (p. 9 g) ‹ Governments should encourage technology assessments e.g. through the use of technology assessment centres. › **

f. Governments should promote cleaner production through the establishment of centres providing training and information on environmentally sound technologies.

g. Industry should establish environmental management systems, including environmental auditing of its production or distribution sites, in order to identify where installing cleaner production methods is needed.

h. (Derived from p. 15 chapeau and (a)) ‹ A relevant and competent international organization should take the lead, in cooperation with other organizations, to develop guidelines for estimating the costs and benefits of various approaches to the adoption of cleaner production and waste minimization, and environmentally sound management of wastes. ›

Data and information:

15. The following activities should be undertaken:

a. (Derived from p. 7 a) ‹ Governments, assisted by international organizations, should establish mechanisms for assessing the value of existing information systems. ›

b. (Derived from p. 7 b) ‹ Governments should establish nationwide and regional information collection and dissemination clearing houses and networks, which are easy to access and use by Government institutions and industry. ›

c. (Derived from p. 7 c) ‹ International organizations, through the UNEP Cleaner Production Programme and the ICPIC system, should extend and strengthen existing systems for collection of cleaner production information. ›

d. ** (p. 7 d) ‹ Promote the use and dissemination by all United Nations agencies of information collected through the Cleaner Production network. › **

e. (Derived from p. 15 chapeau and (b)) ‹ OECD should, in cooperation with other organizations, undertake a comprehensive survey of and disseminate information on experiences of member countries in adopting economic regulatory schemes and incentive mechanisms for waste management and for the use of clean technologies, which prevent wastes from being generated. ›

International and regional cooperation and coordination:

16. International and regional cooperation is required for the ratification and implementation of the Basel and Bamako Conventions. Regional cooperation will be necessary for the development of similar conventions in regions other than Africa, if so required. Other activities proposed are:

a. ** (p. 7 e-f) ‹ [Strengthen international cooperation in monitoring the transfer to other countries of industries generating toxic and hazardous wastes].

b. Cooperate in monitoring the effects of the management of hazardous wastes. › **

Means of implementation

Financing and cost evaluation:

17. It is estimated that the annual cost to improve national capacity of developing countries through contributions from the international community and industry to implement this programme area, will be approximately US$ 740 million. 3/ This includes inter alia, establishment of national centres to promote cleaner production activities, research and training activities and activities related to use of economic instruments in waste management amounting to about US$ 380 million per year and launching of demonstration projects for about US$ 360 million per year. This amount may depend on the rate of implementation of such projects at the country level, for which participation of the industry should be an integral part.

18. The annual cost for strengthening international institutions, including their activities on strengthening of information exchange systems, enhancement of knowledge and information on economics of prevention and management of hazardous wastes will be about US$ 10 million.

Technology development and research:

19. The following activities should be undertaken:

a. (Derived from p. 8) ‹ Governments, according to their possibilities and with the help of multilateral cooperation, academia and industry, should significantly increase financial support for "cleaner technology R&D programmes", including the use of biotechnologies.

b. Industry, with assistance from National Governments and international organizations, should promote research into the phase-out of hazardous processes and the reduction of raw materials and energy consumption.

c. Industry should develop schemes to integrate the cleaner production approach into the design of products and their management practices. ›

Human Resources Development:

20. The following activities should be undertaken:

a. (Derived from p. 10 a, b, c) ‹ Governments, international organizations and industry should increase support for industrial training programmes, incorporating waste prevention and minimization techniques and launching demonstration projects at the local level to develop 'success stories' in cleaner production.

b. Industry should integrate cleaner production principles and case examples into training programmes and establish demonstration projects/networks by sector/country.

c. All sectors of society should develop cleaner production awareness campaigns and promote dialogue and partnership with industry and other actors. ›

Capacity Building:

21. The following activities should be undertaken:

a. ** (p. 11 a) ‹ Governments in developing countries in cooperation with industry and with the cooperation of appropriate international organizations, should develop inventories of hazardous waste production, in order to identify their needs of technology transfer and implementation for sound management of wastes and its disposal. › **

b. (Derived from p. 11 b-f) ‹ Governments should include into national planning and legislation an integrated approach to environmental protection, driven by prevention and source reduction criteria, based on the polluter pays principle, [and adopt waste reduction targets].

c. Governments should work with industry on sector by sector cleaner production and waste minimization campaigns, including quantified targets for raw material and energy use, as well as the reduction of wastes and other emissions.

d. Governments should take the lead to strengthen national environmental impact assessment procedures to take into account the concept of the "cradle to grave" approach for the management of hazardous wastes, to identify options for minimizing the generation of hazardous wastes, through safer handling, storage, disposal and destruction.

e. Governments in collaboration with industry and appropriate international organizations should develop procedures for the monitoring of the application of the "cradle to grave" approach, including environmental audits.

f. [Bilateral and multilateral development assistance agencies should substantially increase funding for cleaner technology transfer to developing countries and economies in transition, including small and medium sized enterprises.] ›

B. PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES IN HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT INCLUDING IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES

Basis for action

22. (Derived from p. 16 and p. 22) ‹ Many countries lack the national capacity to handle and manage hazardous wastes. This is primarily due to inadequate infrastructure, deficiencies in regulatory frameworks, insufficient training and education programmes and lack of coordination between the different ministries and institutions involved in various aspects of waste management. In addition, there is a lack of knowledge on environmental contamination and pollution and the associated health risk from exposures of populations, especially women and children and ecosystems to hazardous wastes, the assessment of risks and the characteristics of wastes. Steps need to be taken immediately to identify populations of high risks and to take remedial measures, where necessary. To ensure environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, one of the main priorities is to provide awareness, education and training programmes to cover all levels of society. There is also a need to undertake research programmes to understand the nature of hazardous materials, to identify their potential environmental effects and to develop technologies to safely handle these wastes. Finally, there is a need to strengthen the capacities of institutions which are responsible for the management of hazardous wastes. ›

Objectives

23. The objectives are as follows:

a. ** (p. 23, 24, 25) ‹ Adoption of appropriate coordinating, legislative and regulatory measures at the national level supporting the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes including for the implementation of international conventions.

b. Public awareness and information programmes on hazardous waste issues and basic education and training programmes provided for industry and government workers in all countries.

c. Comprehensive research programmes on hazardous materials to be established in countries. › **

d. (Derived from p. 26) ‹ Service industries should be strengthened to handle hazardous materials; international networking should also be built up. ›

e. ** (p. 27) ‹ Endogenous capacities to be established in all developing countries to train and educate staff at all levels in hazardous waste handling, monitoring and environmentally sound management. › **

f. Promote human exposure assessment with respect to hazardous wastes sites and identify remedial measures required.

g. ** (p. 17 a, b) ‹ Facilitate the assessment of impacts and risks of hazardous wastes on human health and the environment by establishing appropriate procedures, methodologies, criteria and/or effluent guidelines and standards.

h. Improve the knowledge regarding effects of hazardous wastes on health and the environment; and, › **

i. (Derived from p. 17 c) ‹ Make information available to governments and to the general public on the effects of hazardous waste, including infectious waste, on health and the environment. ›

Activities

Management related:

24. The following activities should be undertaken:

a. (Derived from p. 19 a, b) ‹ Governments should establish and maintain inventories including computerized inventories of hazardous wastes and their treatment/disposal sites and assess the exposure and the risk to health and the environment as well as identify measures which are needed to clean up the disposal sites.

b. Governments and international organizations should collaborate in developing easy to implement methods and guidelines for characterization and classification of hazardous wastes. ›

c. Governments should carry out exposure and health assessments of populations residing near to uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and initiate remedial measures.

d. (Derived from p. 18 b) ‹ International organizations should develop improved health-based criteria upon which regulations and standards can be established, taking into account national decision-making processes, and assist in the preparation of practical technical guidelines for prevention, minimization and safe handling and disposal of hazardous wastes. ›

e. Interdisciplinary and intersectoral groups should be established by Governments in developing countries in cooperation with international organizations and agencies, to implement training and research activities related to evaluation, prevention and control of hazardous waste health risks. Such groups should serve as models to develop similar regional programmes.

f. ** (p. 9 e-f) ‹ Governments, according to their possibilities and with the help of multilateral cooperation, should encourage as far as possible combined treatment/disposal facilities for small and medium size industries.

g. Governments should promote identification and clean-up of sites of hazardous wastes in collaboration with industry and international organizations. Technologies, expertise and financing should be available for this purpose, as far as possible with the application of the polluter pays principle. › **

Data and Information:

25. The following activities should be undertaken:

a. (Derived from p. 20) ‹ Governments and international and regional organizations, should facilitate and expand the dissemination of technical and scientific information dealing with the various health aspects of hazardous waste, and promote its application. ›

b. Governments should establish notification systems and registries of exposed populations and adverse health effects and of databases on risk assessments of hazardous wastes.

International and Regional Cooperation and Coordination: 4/

26. Governments with the cooperation of international agencies should support the establishment and operation of a network of academic institutions to collaborate on hazardous waste health assessments as well as on related training and educational programmes at regional or local level.

Means of Implementation

Financing and cost evaluation:

27. Total costs for management and safe disposal of hazardous wastes for OECD countries are roughly estimated to be about US$ 12 billion, for Eastern Europe US$ 3 billion and for developing countries US$ 3,5 billion per year. 5/ An amount of US$ 500 million per year should be made available through the international community to developing countries 6/ for the strengthening of their institutional capacities to safely manage and dispose of their hazardous wastes.

Scientific and technological means:

28. The following activities should be undertaken:

a. (Derived from p. 28) ‹ International organizations [and donors] should increase support for hazardous waste research management in developing countries.

b. Governments, in collaboration with international organizations, should conduct research on the health effects of hazardous wastes in developing country conditions, including the long term effects on children and women.

c. Governments should conduct research aimed at the needs of small and medium sized industries.

d. Industry, governments and international organizations should expand technological research on hazardous wastes handling, storage, transport, treatment and disposal and hazardous wastes assessment and management. ›

e. (Derived from p. 18 a) ‹ International organizations should identify relevant and improved technologies for handling, storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes. ›

Human Resources Development:

29. Governments, international organizations and industry should:

a. ** (p. 30) ‹ Increase public awareness and information on hazardous waste issues and promote the development and dissemination of public information on hazardous wastes that is understandable to the general public.

b. Increase participation in hazardous wastes management projects of the general public, particularly women, including grass root levels.

c. Develop training and education programmes for men and women in industry and government aimed at specific real-life problems, for example, planning and implementing waste minimization programmes, conducting hazardous materials audits or establishing appropriate regulatory programmes.

d. Promote the transfer to developing countries of technologies on hazardous waste minimizing and handling, through training for labour, industrial management, and government regulatory staff. › **

30. The following activities should be undertaken:

a. (Derived from p. 21 a-d) ‹ Governments and international organizations should collaborate in developing and disseminating educational materials concerning waste and their effects on environment and health, for use in schools, by women's groups and by the general public.

b. Governments should establish or strengthen programmes for environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes in accordance with health and environmental standards and extend surveillance systems to identify adverse effects on populations and the environment of exposure to hazardous wastes;

c. International organizations should provide assistance to Member States for assessing the health and environmental risks, resulting from exposure to hazardous wastes and in identifying their priorities for controlling the various categories or classes of wastes;

d. Governments should promote centres of excellence for training in waste management, building on appropriate national institutions and encouraging international cooperation including through institutional links between developed and developing countries. ›

Capacity Building:

31. ** (p. 29 a) ‹ Multinational companies (MNC) and other large scale enterprises should introduce policies and commitment to adopt equivalent or not less stringent standards of operation with reference to wastes generation and disposal, while governments are invited to make efforts to establish regulations, which require such standards. › **

32. (Derived from p. 29 b: chapeau) ‹ Governments, international organizations and industries should: ›

a. ** (p. 29 b (i)-(v)) ‹ Support national institutions for dealing with hazardous wastes from the regulatory monitoring and enforcement perspectives, including enabling them to implement international conventions.

b. Develop industry-based institutions for dealing with hazardous wastes and service industries for handling hazardous wastes.

c. Adopt technical guidelines for the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and support implementation of regional and international conventions.

d. Develop and expand international networking, between professionals working in the hazardous wastes area, and maintain an information flow among countries.

e. Assess the feasibility of establishing and operating national, sub-regional and regional hazardous wastes treatment centres. Such centres could also be used for education and training as well as to facilitate and promote the transfer of technologies for the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes. › **

f. Identify and strengthen relevant academic/research institutions or centres for excellence to enable them to carry out education and training activities in the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes.

g. ** (p. 29 p. (vi)-(viii)) ‹ Develop a programme for the establishment of national capacities to train and educate staff at various levels in hazardous wastes management.

h. Study the feasibility [in the context of the Basel Convention and of relevant regional conventions] of providing financial assistance on an interim basis, in case of an emergency situation, in minimizing damage from accidents arising from transboundary movements of hazardous wastes or during the disposal of these wastes.

i. Conduct environmental audits of existing industries to improve in plant hazardous wastes management regimes. › **

C. PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN MANAGEMENT OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES, INCLUDING CONTROL AND MONITORING, CONSISTENT WITH INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

Basis for action

33. (Derived from p. 31) ‹ In order to promote and strengthen international cooperation in the management, including control and monitoring of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes, there is a need to harmonize the procedures and criteria used in various international and legal instruments. There is also a need to develop or harmonize existing criteria to identify hazardous wastes dangerous to the environment, and build monitoring capacities. ›

Objectives

34. The objectives are as follows:

a. (Derived from p. 32 a) ‹ Facilitate and strengthen international cooperation in the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, including control and monitoring of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes, including wastes for recovery by having internationally adopted criteria for identification and classification of hazardous wastes, for the harmonization of relevant international legal instruments. ›

b. ** (p. 32 b) ‹ [Adopt a ban on]/[prohibit/not permit] the export of hazardous wastes to countries, that do not have the capacity to deal with those wastes in an environmentally sound way. › **

Activities

Management related:

(Derived from p. 33 chapeau) ‹ Strengthening and harmonization of criteria and regulations

35. Governments and international organizations should cooperate as appropriate to: ›

a. ** (p. 33 a) ‹ Incorporate the notification procedure called for in the Basel Convention and other relevant regional conventions, as well as their annexes, into national legislation. › **

b. (Derived from p. 33 b) ‹ Formulate [international and where appropriate] regional agreements such as the Bamako Convention regulating the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes. ›

c. ** (p. 33 c, d) ‹ [Help promote the complementarity of such regional agreements with international conventions and protocols.]

d. Strengthen national and regional capacities and capabilities to monitor and control the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes. › **

e. (Derived from p. 33 e) ‹ Set up, at national and regional levels, systems for monitoring and surveillance of the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes. ›

f. ** (p. 33 f, g) ‹ Develop guidelines for the identification of hazardous wastes at the national level, taking into account internationally, including regionally agreed criteria and prepare a list of hazard profiles for the hazardous wastes listed in the national legislation.

g. Develop and use appropriate methods for testing, characterizing and classifying hazardous wastes and adopt or adapt safety standards and principles for managing hazardous wastes in an environmentally sound way. › **

** (p. 35) ‹ Implementation of existing agreements

36. Governments are urged to ratify the Basel and Bamako Conventions and to pursue the expeditious elaboration of protocols on liability and compensation and of mechanisms and guidelines to facilitate the implementation of the conventions. › **

Data and information:

** (p. 36) ‹ Promotion of information and public awareness

37. [To promote and assist intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in establishing and enhancing information networks on transboundary toxic and hazardous wastes trade and illegal traffic.] › **

International and regional cooperation and coordination:

38. International organizations should:

(Derived from document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.19/Add.3/Rev.1, p.40 1) ‹ Cooperate with developing countries in strengthening their institutional and regulatory capacities, in order to prevent illegal transboundary movement of hazardous wastes. ›

Means of implementation

Financing and cost evaluation:

39. In view of the fact that this programme area covers a relatively new field of operation and in the absence of adequate studies having been undertaken so far on costing of activities under this programme, no cost estimate is available at present. However, costs for some of the activities presented under this programme which are related to capacity building, could be considered covered under the costing of programme area B.

The Interim Secretariat for the Basel Convention should undertake studies in order to arrive at a reasonable cost estimate for activities to be undertaken initially until the year 2000.

Scientific and technological means and human resource development:

40. Activities under these headings are dealt with under programme area B.

Capacity Building:

(Derived from p. 34 chapeau) ‹ Adoption of normative measures

41. Governments and international organizations should collaborate to: ›

a. ** (p. 34 a) ‹ Elaborate or adapt policies for the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes [in conformity with]/[keeping in mind provisions of] existing international instruments. › **

b. (Derived from p. 34 b-d) ‹ To make recommendations to the appropriate fora or to set up or adapt norms, including the equitable implementation of the polluter pays principle, and regulatory measures to comply with the obligations and principles of the Basel Convention, the Bamako Convention and other future regional and international agreements including protocols, as appropriate, for setting out appropriate rules and procedures in the field of liability and compensation for damage, resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes, [as well as mandatory insurance to cover this.]

c. [Promote voluntary as well as mandatory prohibition of exports of hazardous wastes to developing countries, and to countries that cannot treat and dispose of the wastes to the same stringent requirements as in the country of origin].

d. [Urge governments to introduce legislation to severely punish persons engaged in illegal waste trade and illegal traffic.] ›

e. (Derived from document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.19/Add.3/Rev., p. 41 i) ‹ [Adopt legislation to prevent illegal transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and to strengthen institutional capacities for this purpose] / [Employ measures, primarily in the area of enforcement, to prevent illegal transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and strengthen institutional capacities for this purpose.] ›

42. Strengthening of institutional capacities for activities related to this programme area are also included in programme area B.

EXPLANATORY NOTES:

1/ The words ".... toxic and dangerous products..." have been left out from this sub-heading, since it is now treated separately under the chapter on "Environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals".

The same applies to paragraphs 38 and 41 e where there is only reference to "... hazardous wastes" and not to toxic and dangerous products.

2/ The activity described in p. 9 (h) in document L.19/Rev.1 concerns toxic chemicals and has therefore been transferred to Programme E in the chapter on "Environmentally Sound Management of Toxic Chemicals".

3/ This figure is calculated on the assumption that activities will take place mainly in those countries with a significant industrialization process (about 60 countries). The demonstration projects referred to in the text, are also relevant to activities contained in several other chapters of Agenda 21 such as, for example, the chapters on "Transfer of Technology", "Protection of the Atmosphere" and "Protection of Human Health Conditions".

4/ Activities relevant to International and Regional Cooperation and Coordination are also included in Programme area "C".

5/ These figures are based on an average cost of US$ 500/ton for safe management and disposal of hazardous wastes, which according to OECD estimations range between US$ 20-3000 per ton, depending on the nature of the waste.

6/ This figure has been calculated on the basis of 15 per cent of the total costs to manage and safely dispose of the hazardous wastes.